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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DECISION ON MILITARY SCHOOL ADMISSIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Feb 82 pp 1,4

[VNA News Release: "On Selecting Students for Military Schools"]

[Text] In order to improve the training of the officers of the Vietnam People's Army and fulfill the missions of building a modern regular army and defending the homeland in the new situation, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Minister of National Defense and the Minister of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools, on 16 February 1982 the Council of Ministers decided that:

1. Every year the Ministry of National Defense is authorized to recruit students so that it can select Vietnamese citizens who are fully qualified with regard to politics, education, health, and age, and are capable of operating in the military sphere, to study at the military institutes and the military colleges and advanced schools, in order to be trained as officers of the Vietnamese People's Army.
2. The selection of students will be carried out in accordance with the principle of voluntariness and in accordance with a system of testing that is in tune with the state regulations regarding student selection and colleges. The task of guiding and ensuring the selection of students to enter the military institutes and the military colleges and advanced schools is the responsibility of the Ministry of National Defense, in close coordination with the organs and mass organizations at the central and local levels.
3. All young men, including noncommissioned officers and enlisted men who are serving on active duty or have completed their service terms; noncommissioned officers who have been reassigned and national defense workers; and young men outside the army who fully meet the standards and conditions set by the Ministry of National Defense are selected to study in the military institutes and the military colleges and advanced schools.

Female military personnel and young women outside the army may only be selected to study specialized, professional, and technical fields in which they are needed, as determined by the Ministry of National Defense.

The governmental organs at the various levels and the commanders of army units are responsible for all paperwork, according to the regulations of the Ministry of National Defense, and for assisting and creating favorable conditions for military

personnel and youths outside the army to participate in the examinations and begin their studies at the stipulated times when they are notified by the heads of the military schools.'

4. There will be set up a Military Student Selection Board at the central level headed by a Vice Minister of the Ministry of National Defense. The missions, organization, and composition of the Military Student Selection Boards at the various levels will be determined by the Ministry of National Defense.

The People's Committees at the various levels and the College Student Selection Boards at the provincial and municipal levels are responsible for coordinating closely with the Military Student Selection Board in order have unified guidance and help the institutes and military schools to organize their own selection and testing.

5. The subjects to be tested and the contents of the tests will be determined by the Ministry of National Defense.

The subjects to be tested and the contents of the tests for entry into some specialized fields in the technical institutes, the Military Medical Institutes, and the Military Foreign Languages Institute are in line with those of colleges outside the army.

6. The dates of the examinations for entry into the officers' schools will be decided by the Ministry of National Defense after the Ministry of Education announces the results of the matriculation examinations of the general education middle schools. The Ministry of Education is responsible for promptly reporting the results of the general education middle schools so that the Ministry of National Defense can hold examinations for entrance into the military schools.

The dates of the examinations for entry into the military institutes and military colleges correspond to the dates of the examinations for entry into the colleges outside the army held under the guidance of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools.

7. On the basis of this decision, the Ministry of National Defense is responsible for promulgating student selection regulations and specifically guiding their implementation. The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools and the heads of the other relevant ministries and sectors are responsible for guiding their sector in coordinating closely with the Ministry of National Defense in organizing the selection of students to attend the military institutes and the military colleges and advanced schools.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ADMISSION STANDARDS OF MILITARY SCHOOLS PUBLISHED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Article based on a notice of the Military Student Selection Board of the Ministry of National Defense: "On Selecting Students to Enter the Specialized Military Technical Institutes and Military Colleges and Advanced Military Schools (Officers Schools) in 1982"]

[Text] Carrying out the decision of the Council of Ministers and the joint circular of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools regarding the selection of military students, the Ministry of National Defense has promulgated regulations regarding the selection of military students to enter the officers schools, the Military Foreign Languages College, the Military Technical Institute, and the Military Medical Institute for the 1982-1983 academic year.

We would like to present a number of necessary facts so that young people inside and outside the army can have a basis on which to decide which examination to take to enter a military institute or school that is suitable to their capabilities and aspirations.

The system of military institutes and schools consists of many institutes, colleges, officers schools, etc. Those institutes and schools have concentrated a corps of instructors who are rich in experience, are competent with regard to military science and technology, and are capable with regard to specialized professional subjects. An institute or school is an amalgam of a system of lecture halls, class rooms, specialized study rooms, and laboratories. Furthermore, there are drill fields, athletic fields, clubs, libraries, etc., to ensure that the students attain good results in study and conditioning during the training process. At present, there are schools which gradually improve in accordance with a common plan of the army.

On the student selection categories:

1. Male military personnel (enlisted men, noncommissioned officers, specialized military personnel, and national defense workers and civil servants), regardless of active service time or military, specialized, or professional technical levels (including those who have graduated from specialized middle schools and schools inside and outside the army).

2. Young males outside the army, general education students, state workers and civil servants, and demobilized or discharged military personnel.

3. Female military personnel and young women outside the army, including those in categories 1 and 2, but only a number of them will be trained as military doctors and foreign-language interpreters or translators.

On the student selection standards:

1. Candidates must volunteer, must serve for an extended tour of duty, and accept assignment to a school and an assignment after graduation.

2. The political history of the candidates and the candidate's family must be clear, they must be qualified to become Party members, and they must be sponsored by a local chapter of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

3. They must have good moral character, be a member of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union (admitted before 20 March 1982), not have been subjected to discipline more serious than a warning (between 10 September 1981 and 10 September 1982) and not be subject to observation, management, or education by the locality.

4. With regard to education, they must have graduated from a general education middle school and must pass the examination, without scoring 0 on any part.

5. With regard to health, they must meet the health standards of officers: those over 18 must be Category A, and those under 18 must be Category A or Category B1, with regard to physical condition.

6. With regard to age, youths outside the army must be between 17 and 21 years old (as of 10 September 1982). Military personnel who are on active duty or who have been discharged can be no older than 25.

Each institute, college, or officers school has its own standards which are appropriate to its training requirements.

During the 1982-1983 academic year the army will receive the first classes of the following officers' schools, specialized technical institutes, and colleges:

The command officers schools:

-- The Infantry Officers School.

-- The Artillery Officers School.

-- The Air Defense Officers School.

-- The Anti-Chemical Warfare Officers School.

-- The Sapper Officers School.

The entrance examinations for those schools will be as follows:

Youths outside the army will be examined in three subjects -- mathematics, literature, and physics -- in accordance with the final-year curriculum of the general education middle schools.

Military personnel will be examined in three subjects: mathematics and literature (based on the final-year curriculum of the general education middle schools) and military knowledge (general orders).

The command officers schools train unit commanders who have mid-level military knowledge and the technical level that has been stated in the training objectives.

The period of training is 3 years.

Graduates will be awarded First Lieutenants' insignia and a certificate of graduation from a specialized unit commanders school.

The Political Officers School:

To enter the Political Officers School one must be a member of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Priority will be given to candidates who are Party members or outstanding Youth Union members and are introduced by a political organ at the regimental, corps, or district level.

Youths outside the army will be examined in three subjects -- mathematics, literature, and history -- based on the final-year curriculum of the general education middle schools.

The examinations for military personnel will be the same as those of the command officers schools.

The Political Officers School trains unit political cadres with mid-level military and political knowledge.

The period of training is 3 years.

Graduates are awarded First Lieutenants' insignia and a certificate of graduation as a political officer.

The technical-command officers schools:

The Air Force Technical-Command Officers School.

The Navy Technical-Command Officers School.

The Missile-Radar Technical-Command Officers School.

The Military Engineering Technical-Command Officers School.

The Communications Technical-Command Officers School.

The Tank Technical-Command Officers School.

The Motor Vehicle Technical-Command Officers School.

The entrance examinations are the same as those for the command officers schools.

There will be separate political, health, and psychological standards for the air force pilot and naval officer training classes, in accordance with the separate requirements of each specialized sector.

The technical-command officers schools train technical command officers and technical officers with tactical and campaign knowledge and with technical levels equivalent to those of advanced schools.

The training period is 3 years.

Graduates are awarded First Lieutenants' insignia and a certificate of graduation as a command-technical officer or officer-specialist, depending on the field of specialization.

The Border Defense Officers School.

It principally selects students from military personnel and young men who are members of ethnic minority groups in the border districts.

The entrance examinations are the same as those for the Political Officers School.

The Border Defense Officers School trains platoon leaders and deputy border defense post commanders who have mid-level military knowledge and the level of specialization stated in the training objectives.

The training period is 3 years.

Graduates are awarded First Lieutenants' insignia and a certificate of graduation as a border defense border defense officer, according to the field of specialization.

The specialized professional officers schools:

-- The Rear Services Officers School.

-- The Financial Officers School.

-- The Map Officers School.

The entrance standards for those schools are the same as those of the command officers schools.

The specialized professional officers schools train command-specialized professional officers and officer-specialists with military and tactical knowledge and a specialized technical level corresponding to advanced schools.

The training period is 3 years.

Graduates are awarded a First Lieutenant's insignia and a certificate of graduation as a command-specialized officer or an officer-specialist, according to the field of specialization.

The Military Foreign Languages College:

In addition to meeting the common standards stipulated for the officers schools, a candidate must do well in foreign languages in the final year of general education middle schools. The school accepts female military personnel and young women outside the army.

The entrance examinations are given on the basis of the entrance examinations for colleges outside the army, along with Bloc A.

The Military Foreign Languages College trains officers to be military interpreters and translators in Russian and Chinese languages who have military knowledge of campaigns and tactics.

The training period is 5 years.

Graduates are awarded First Lieutenant's insignia and a certificate of graduation from the Foreign Languages College.

The Military Technology Institute trains officers-military engineers of the various kinds who have military knowledge of campaigns and tactics.

The training period is 5 years.

Graduates are awarded First Lieutenant's insignia and an engineering certificate, depending on the specialized fields for which they were trained.

In addition to the common standards of the officers schools, candidates must do well in their final year at the general education middle schools. The organization of student selection and the holding of entrance examinations are the same as those of the Military Foreign Languages College.

The Military Medical Institute:

Trains officers-military doctors with military knowledge of campaigns and tactics.

The training period is 6 years.

Graduates will be awarded First Lieutenant's insignia and an M.D. degree.

The standards for entering the school are the same as those of the Military Technical Institute. Female military personnel and young women outside the army are eligible.

Student selection is carried out in accordance with the regulations for entering colleges outside the army. The examinations are based on Bloc A-B.

Between 1 and 30 March 1962 one may make specific inquiries, register, and submit applications at the command headquarters or the Military Student Selection Boards.

On the locations for applying to take examinations (registering and making applications):

-- The selection of students to enter officers schools: military personnel submit applications and register at the unit command or Military Student Selection Board of divisions, independent regiments, or their equivalents. Youths outside the army submit applications and register at the Military Student Selection Boards in districts and cities or the military command boards of precincts, districts, or cities.

-- The selection of students to enter specialized technical institutes and colleges: military personnel submit applications and register at the Military Student Selection Boards, the Military Medical Institute, the Military Technical Institute, the Military Foreign Languages College, or the local student selection boards where the institutes and schools select students.

The examination locations:

-- The selection of students to enter officers schools: military personnel take examinations at locations designated by the Military Region; youths outside the army take examinations in the province or municipality in which the candidate registered. The selection of students to enter specialized technical institutes and colleges: all candidates take examinations at the state College Entrance Examination Council where the institutes or colleges select students.

Applications to take examinations include:

1. Application for study (according to a standard model posted at the Military Student Selection Boards or the district, precinct, or city military commands).
2. Examination ticket (with a photograph superimposed by the seal of the precinct, district, or city military command).
3. Three copies of the examination registration (according to a standard model).
4. A copy of the examination application file (in the case of youths outside the army) accompanied by a photograph and a certification by the locality (according to a standard model). The entire file is placed in a large 25cm X 35cm envelope.

A military personnel personal history (in the case of military personnel), with a confirmation of the applicant's work history by the unit commander,

5. A general education middle school transcript (copy or original).
6. A diploma from a general education middle school, Level-III School of Supplementary Education, or specialized high school (copy or original).
7. A birth certificate (copy or original).
8. A physical examination from a district hospital or a military hospital at the regimental, or equivalent, level.
9. A letter of introduction and sponsorship from a basic-level organization of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.
10. A letter of introduction from the head of an organ, factory, construction site, or state farm (in the case of a worker or employee of that unit).
11. The various kinds of documents attesting to the priority status (if any) of the applicant, certified by a district or precinct people's committee or a regiment.
12. Two 3 cm X 4 cm photographs (of the identity card type) and two self-stamped, addressed envelopes.

The dates for submitting applications:

- The basic cycle, from 1 March to 30 March 1982.
- The second cycle, from 1 April to 15 April 1982.

The examination dates:

- For the officers schools: the basic cycle, from 10 May to 13 May 1982; the second cycle, from 13 July to 16 July 1982.
- For the specialized technical institutes and the colleges, the dates are the same as those as the entrance examinations of state colleges.

Successful applicants must be present at the institutes or schools before 7 September 1982.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVED TRAINING IN 1982

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Feb 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Strictly Carry Out the Combat Training Orders and Directives for 1982"]

[Text] The Minister of National Defense issued orders regarding combat training in 1982. The Chief of Staff then issued the combat training directives for this year.

The training orders and directives are legally binding. All cadres and enlisted men, from the organs to the units in the armed forces branches and combat arms, are responsible for strictly carrying out those important orders and directives.

In 1981, combat training more fully manifested the military line of the Party, with contents that are appropriate to the combat missions and requirements, and to the operational objectives and existing equipment of our armed forces. Although they have had to overcome many difficulties, our armed forces have gradually made training more professional and have attained relatively good results. However, in a rather large number of units the training missions have not been fully carried out and the quality of training is still too low. The training task has not received emphasis worthy of its special importance. The process of carrying out training has not been tied in closely with raising the level of combat readiness.

There are many objective difficulties which have affected the results and quality of training, but the principal reason for the deficiencies during the recent training year was that the commanders and organs of the various echelons did not highly concentrate their thought and energy on guiding and organizing implementation, and in overcoming difficulties in order to strictly carry out the stipulated training orders and directives.

In order to fulfill the 1982 training mission with high quality and professionalize training it is essential that we bring about a truly strong transformation in the understanding and responsibility of the commanders and organs at the various levels, as clearly manifested in the carrying out of combat training orders and directives, in the process of preparing and carrying out training and improving training methods, and in planning, cadre training, and the preparation of material facilities for training. The Party Committees at the various echelons must give priority to, and concentrate their leadership of units on, entering

deeply into military training; clearly determine the role, position, and responsibility of the commanders and organs at the various levels in fulfilling plans and improving training quality; and resolutely struggle against such distorted ideological concepts among cadres as regarding training lightly, arbitrarily cutting down on contents and time, reducing the number of troops undergoing training, and training that emphasizes numerical accomplishments, is impractical, and is not in accord with the combat missions and requirements that have been set forth.

If the commanders concentrate on training, truly organize and manage throughout the training process, directly train troops, resolutely maintain the stipulated training systems, exercise close control over the lower echelon, promptly resolve the problems that are posed, overcome specific difficulties, and set a good example for the troops, a strong motive force will be created for enabling the entire training apparatus of the unit to undergo a strong transformation, operate smoothly, get on the right track, and achieve good results. By directly organizing and managing training, the commanders can rapidly improve their command ability, tightly control the troops, closely manage the training programs, plans, and contents, and encourage, organize, and compel the lower echelon and the entire unit to strictly carry out the planning orders, directives, and plans that have been set forth.

Training is the central task in increasing the army's combat strength. To promote training along professional lines is to create an effective lever with which to improve the discipline of the armed forces. Therefore, to fulfill the military training mission with high quality is to fulfill a foremost, urgent political mission of our troops in general and to fulfill one of the most important functions of the command cadres in particular.

Our entire army, correctly evaluating the actual results, diligently learning lessons from the past training year, fully understanding the training missions, requirements, and directions, and clearly realizing the actual difficulties, especially with regard to ensuring material facilities for this year's training, in order to overcome them, is endeavoring to have a regular-army training class that attains good results and high quality and fulfills the mission and requirements of defending the homeland in the new phase.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DETAILS OF LIFE IN AN GIANG REEDUCATION CAMP PUBLISHED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Tran Thiet: "The Persuasiveness of a Reeducation Camp"]

[Text] The Nui Cam Reeducation Camp of the An Giang Public Security Service is a unit which has just been awarded the "Hero" designation.

I had never been to such a special camp. There was no barbed wire fence around the camp, and there was not even a bamboo fence. The detainees lived in well-ventilated thatched houses that appeared to be jungle trees as small as thumbs. I asked the camp commander, Lam Sung, "What if someone escaped?"

The camp commander smiled and said, "The prisoners here are very 'fond' of the camp. On 23 April 1978 the Pol Pot troops attacked our camp. We gave weapons to nearly 10 of the prisoners, such as Ho Quang Chinh, Thai Bao Thanh, Thai Lac Hong, etc. Especially noteworthy was Nguyen Tho, a former First Lieutenant in the Rangers, who was very skilled at firing a 60 mm mortar. Other bases several times telephoned asking to 'borrow' Tho. Tho also distinguished himself in the battle of 26 June 1978. After those two battles the An Giang Public Security Service decided to allow the prisoners who participated in the fighting to complete their sentences early."

I went to the scene of the fighting. That was where the martyr Tran Van Phuong sacrificed his life. Sergeant Huynh Hong Hai, armed with a U.S. machinegun, defended a high point. He gave a weapon to Le Nau, a prisoner. Nau and two former puppet soldiers, Van and Lien, and a former puppet police sergeant, Huynh Luon, fought alongside the public security forces all day long on 23 April 1978. In the same camp, Master Sergeant Pham Van Em was ordered to lead two prisoners, Ba Phung and Nguyen Bac Hai, in moving the camp's herd of 27 cattle to the rear. En route, Phung and Hai told Em, "You leave the cattle to us. You have a weapon, so go back to fight with the others."

Wanting very much to join in the fighting, comrade Em heeded that rational suggestion and returned to the battle. Three days after the battle Phung and Hai brought all 27 cows back to their pen.

In the same area I heard an interesting story. Comrade Van Bua, carrying an AK rifle and four cartridge belts, led a group of 20 prisoners into the jungle to

obtain wood. Around mid-day comrade Bua became feverish and fainted. The prisoners made a stretcher, administered first aid, brought the gun, the ammunition, and the cadre back "home," and recommended that the camp commander send another cadre to replace him.

The state does not have to feed the prisoners there. The prisoners receive rice rations based on their labor. For example, those who do not work receive 12 kilograms, those who do light work receive 15 kilograms, those who work the fields, transplant rice, or harvest, receive 18 kilograms, those who gather firewood or cut down trees receive 21 kilograms, and tractor drivers and repairmen receive 30 kilograms. In the Nui Cam area there is much wasteland. The prisoners were allowed to organize into units to work land assigned by the camp. They produce enough rice and vegetables for the prisoners.

I very much regret that during the days I was at Nui Cam I could not photograph the prisoners who took up arms against Pol Pot's troops, for they had already been released. I will describe a few images:

-- A photograph of the family of Kien, who voluntarily abandoned his life of thievery and requested permission to remain at Nui Cam to marry Miss Tho Chau Un (photo No 1), whose family was killed by the Pol Pot bandits. She was taken to the camp because she was suspected of being a spy. The camp commander, who speaks Cambodian, questioned her extensively and clearly understood her and determined that she had been unjustly accused. He decided to release her but she requested permission to remain in the camp. The camp built a house for the couple, who now have a son.

-- The second photograph is of Miss Tran Thi Phuong (photo No 2), from Qui Nhon. When she was released, Phuong requested permission to remain at the camp to produce food. Knowing that I was taking her photograph for publication in a newspaper, she chose her prettiest blouse and asked permission to stand beside a tractor. When I asked about her past she said, "I began when I was 11. At first I went along to see how the others 'operated.' Before I began to ply my trade the others beat me up. I didn't cry or call out, so I passed the test."

I asked Phuong, "Since you've served your sentence, why are you still here?" "I have no parents. If I am released and am seduced by the gang members, I may resume my old trade. Here I have more suitable work."

I understood the young girl's feelings. Phuong hopes that she will meet the right person and become a sweet wife and a good citizen who benefits society.

The reeducation camp has been awarded the designation "Heroic Unit." I understand one of the secrets of the success of the Nui Cam camp: knowing how to elicit and respect human values, inspire hope, and create the seeds of a new life for them in the future.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR DISCIPLINING OF RECRUITS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Forge a Disciplined Way of Life for Recruits From the Very Beginning"]

[Text] The troop induction cycle at the beginning of 1982 achieved good initial results. Youths in localities all over the nation enthusiastically set out to fulfill their sacred obligations. The military regions, corps, armed forces branches, and combat arms received the new recruits and are now training them. In order to build on the enthusiastic spirit of youths who are just starting out, and achieve good quality in training and work, the units must rapidly introduce the new recruits to a military way of life with tight organization and strict discipline.

An organized, highly disciplined way of life is a special characteristic of the lives of military personnel. Self-imposed, strict discipline manifests the revolutionary quality and strength of our army. Military personnel cannot achieve good results in study and work, and cannot overcome difficulties and challenges to fulfill the missions assigned them if they do not have a high degree of consciousness of organization and discipline. Therefore, the disciplining of new recruits is a very important task.

The new class of recruits, who are entering a military environment from the enterprises, construction sites, cooperatives, and schools, of course cannot avoid being inexperienced or encountering difficulties at first. Although they have been carefully selected, they still have a number of vocational habits and habits in social life which are not appropriate to the requirements of military activities. So that the new recruits can quickly adapt to the bustling, urgent, highly organized life of the army, the units must have specific plans and do a good job of educating and steeling new recruits from the very first day and the very first week.

The impressions of the first days of army life play an especially important role in the formation of the quality of new recruits in general and consciousness of organization and discipline specifically. If, during their first days in the unit, the cadres do not exercise tight management, and if the systems and regulations are not fully and strictly implemented, it will be difficult for the recruits to have strict discipline.

The forging of discipline for new recruits must be carried out continuously, at all times and in all places, in study and training as well as in daily activities. Everything listed in the general orders and all regulations, no matter how minor, has a profound practical significance and closely related to military personnel. The cadres must guide the men in each specific task and persistently educate and persuade everyone to voluntarily observe strict discipline while strictly maintaining all systems and regulations, continually organize the recapitulation of experiences, promptly point out and correct deficiencies in the carrying out of orders, and observe the study and activities, in forging the deportment and work style of every enlisted man.

The commanders must manifest a strong sense of responsibility in closely managing their units and the cadres and experienced enlisted men in the cadre teams, so that they will act in accordance with orders and be exemplary in observing the systems and regulations. That is an indispensable requirement in steeling troops and rapidly introducing new recruits to the disciplined way of life of the army.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES STRICT DISCIPLINE OUTSIDE BARRACKS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Maintain Strict Discipline off Post"]

[Text] Strict self-conscious discipline is a manifestation of the revolutionary qualities and strength of our army. To maintain strict discipline at all times and everywhere, when studying or carrying out activities in his own unit as well as when going out of his barracks, is one of the important duties of an armyman.

When on mission or leave of absence or when going out for a walk on their days off or on holidays, soldiers are not tightly controlled by their direct commanders as when remaining in their units; under the influence of objective circumstances, they will likely slacken self-control if their fundamental capabilities are not yet stable. On the other hand, each wrongdoing or discipline infraction by any soldier under such circumstances will not only reflect on his own unit with its narrow scope but will also have a far-reaching and profound effect conducive to many bad consequences. Therefore, it is necessary that commanders at all echelons and all army men should pay special attention to maintaining strict discipline outside barracks.

For all army men, to observe strict discipline outside barracks means first to strictly implement state law, to respect administrative cadres at all levels and the state personnel who are fulfilling their mission of maintaining law, to constantly display a comportment and behavior proper to army men, to wear clothes as specified in regulations and to show an attitude and to act in a civilized and courteous manner in their contact with the people and their comrades-in-arms at public places such as railroad and bus stations, public gardens and streets. If some disorderly event occurs nearby, they must behave calmly, clearly distinguish between right and wrong and actively help the cadres and personnel responsible for maintaining order to carry out their mission.

In addition to a constant education and training provided in each unit to develop the sense of discipline, the commander must review the comportment and manners of each army man authorized to leave the barracks and must advise him and remind him of the necessary things; when army men leave the barracks in groups, it is absolutely necessary to tightly organize and lead them.

Once outside the barracks, each and every cadre and combatant must heighten their self-consciousness, observe strict discipline and resolutely refrain from any wrongdoing that may be prejudicial to the revolutionary nature and good tradition of our army; at the same time, they have the duty to remind their comrades and fellow-combatants of the need to strictly implement state law and army discipline.

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CSO: 4209/235

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMYMEN ILLEGALLY SELL UNIFORMS IN MARKET

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Pham Van Huan, H.T. 3H, 618 Ha Bac: "The Free Sale of Military Equipment Must Be Prohibited Immediately"]

[Text] At present, a number of soldiers are seen every day among groups of people who are specialized in illegal, hand-to-hand commercial dealings and who gather at the Bac Ninh City market (Ha Bac). These army men carry in their hands packages, portable bags and even "safety" briefcases. They take out and offer for sale new and old military uniforms, pairs of shoes and stockings and even towels. Though duly clad in their military uniforms together with hats and badges showing their ranks and services, they "solicit" the illegal traders and prospective buyers and "harshly haggle" with them about prices. Worse still, they jostle through the crowd, hindering people from entering the market, and even talk the illegal traders' "slang" in these commercial dealings. While some of them sell their goods in a furtive manner, others display and sell their wares brazenly as if there were nobody [in authority] around (in fact, there is neither a military control team nor a responsible person there to prevent them from doing so).

The above-mentioned sight of our army men selling their personal military equipment became much more conspicuous in December 1981 when certain units stationed round Bac Ninh City distributed military equipment to their troops. Walking round the Bac Ninh City market on the morning of Sunday 27 December 1981, we saw as many as 30 soldiers selling their personal military equipment but could not tell how many of them were true or phony army men.

It is suggested that the army units stationed round Bac Ninh City (Ha Bac) take strict measures to manage and educate their troops and that they immediately set up military control teams to promptly prevent army men from freely selling their personal military equipment--an act which infringes military discipline while offering such a sight of uncivilized disorder at public places.

9332

CSO: 4209/235

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DAC LAC SERGEANT SAID TO TRACK DOWN INSURGENTS SINGLEHANDEDLY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Thuan Vy: "Tracking Down the Enemy Alone"]

[Text] It rained hard all night and by morning it was much colder. When Sergeant Le Huu Luong went on patrol along the border the sky was still grey. The night rain had erased all footprints on the narrow trail. As was the practice of soldiers on patrol, Luong moved along silently, looking around carefully. His attention was suddenly drawn to some small mud puddles on the path. "Someone has just passed this way, going in the direction of the border," thought Nghi. It could be no one else except reactionaries operating surreptitiously make contact with their bases. They hadn't been seen for a long time, but today They were not far ahead, but if he returned to inform his unit the opportunity would be lost. Luong decided to pursue them alone.

The jungle was quiet. Small cold drops of rain ran down Luong's neck and the thorns of jungle plants scratched his face and hands. After following the footprints a long time, Luong saw the shadows of several people appearing and disappearing behind thick bushes. There were also women: two heads wrapped in bright-colored cloths appeared and disappeared. He carefully crawled up close to his objective. In front of him, a man sat leaning up against a large tree, peeling a jungle root with his dagger. Others were digging up roots, making a thudding sound. Because he was experienced, Sergeant Luong immediately recognized the enemy. He decided that he had to kill the sentry first. Luong crawled ahead and circled around behind the enemy, intending to stab him with a bayonet. But unfortunately Luong stepped on a rotten branch, making a cracking sound. The startled sentry turned around and shouted something. Luong had to fire. The sentry fell. Luong fired another around into him. Seeing the others fleeing in fright, Luong pursued them, determined to capture them alive. But bullets whistled over his head and past his ears. He turned and fired into the thick underbrush in which he suspected the enemy was hiding. The other two also fled. After pursuing them for a distance but failing to find them, Luong had to return to bring in his unit in order to track them down.

Early the next morning, four other soldiers also came across a group wearing black clothing who were bent over tending a plot beside a stream. They discovered Luong's team in time. One raised a gun and aimed it, but before he

could squeeze the trigger tumbled down the stream bank after being hit by an accurate AK round fired by Luong. Two others picked up their cohort's body and fled. Luong and his men rushed forward in pursuit. Another of the enemy was shot dead. Thus Luong killed two of the enemy and his men killed one, wounded one, and captured a submachine gun and eight grenades.

Le Huu Luong, that brave member of the border defense forces, is a young, 23-year old party member who has served or more than 3 years at Post 667 of the Dac Lac border defense troops. He is the leader of a reconnaissance squad and secretary of a Youth Union chapter. The Youth Union Central Committee has awarded him a "Young Hero Defending the Homeland" flag.

5616
CSO: 4209/246

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

KE SACH DISTRICT HOLDS CONGRESS TO REVIEW SECURITY WORK

Can Tho HAU GIANG in Vietnamese 15 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by Nguyen Duc of the Ke Sach Broadcasting Station: "Ke Sach District Holds Progressive Congress of the Mass Movement to Protect the Security of the Homeland in 1981"]

[Text] After a day of working, in the afternoon of 4 January 1982 the Progressive Congress of the Mass Movement to Protect the Security of the Homeland in 1981, which was organized by the Public Security Section of Ke Sach District, came to a successful conclusion.

In 1981, under the light of Directive 92 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, Resolution 02 of the Provincial Party Committee, Resolution 06 of the Public Security Service of Hau Giang Province, and the resolutions of the District Party Committee, as well as the plan of the Public Security Section of Ke Sach District, there was created a transformation in political security and social order in the locality, especially in the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland, which arose in all 12 villages and towns in the district.

Having gained during the past year, the District Public Security Section confirmed the position, functions, and missions of the sector and issued guidelines regarding continuous, close guidance. In 1981, the district public security organ rectified and strengthened the armed public security forces in all villages, hamlets, production collectives, and production solidarity teams, and created 232 people's public security teams in 80 hamlets in the district. After studying the directives and resolutions of the Central Committee Secretariat and of the Provincial Party Committee, the District Public Security Section launched a deep and broad study campaign within its own ranks and among the working masses, and continually manifested a spirit of revolutionary vigilance to enable everyone to clearly realize the plots, schemes, and activities of the counterrevolutionaries, especially the Chinese reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists, and to realize the harm done by social evils. Because of that the masses became very angry, promptly discovered and denounced 23 attempts to flee by sea, arrested and educated 531 people, and promptly brought to justice 15 political cases and arrested 26 people. With regard to criminal violations, the masses provided 40 items of useful information, on the basis of which the district public security organ working with the localities, established prosecution dossiers regarding 21 incidents involving the arrest of 33 people accused of serious crimes. Furthermore, the masses discovered and reported to the public security forces 19 incidents in which there were

reported to the public security forces 19 incidents in which there were arrested 35 people who violated socialist property.

The congress set forth the direction for the work in 1952: launching an extensive propaganda campaign within its own ranks and among the popular masses; promoting the movement to protect the security of the homeland among the various strata of people and the sections, sectors, and mass organizations; consolidating and strengthening broad people's public security forces in the villages, hamlets, production collectives, and production solidarity teams; and launching an emulation campaign to outstandingly fulfill the mission of maintaining political security and social order and safety in the localities, in order to achieve outstanding accomplishments to present as a gift to the Fifth Party Congress.

On that occasion, 45 progressive individuals and 25 units and collectives in the movement to protect the security of the homeland, including 9 villages, city, and the people's public security section, sector, and units in the district had the honor of receiving 70 letters of commendation from the District People's Committee.

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CSO: 4209/239

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CONTROL WORK FOR 1981 REVIEWED, NEW TASKS SET

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Control Work Promoted and the Maintenance of Discipline on the Basic Level Is Put on a Regular Basis"]

[Text] The Control Commission of the Central Committee recently held a conference to review control work in 1981, discuss the task for the start of 1982 and review the establishment of procedures for maintaining discipline on the basic level.

In 1981, in keeping with the policies and resolutions of the Central Committee, inspections of party building were intensified and the quality of party members and the basic organizations was further improved. Many basic party organizations were strengthened and consolidated; they maintained their activities, maintained discipline within the party and improved their management and education of party members. Many positive factors and progressive model units emerged. However, there were still many negative phenomena. The number of party members and party organizations that violated the code of discipline was still high and, at some places, this number increased. Compliance with the lines and policies of the party and the laws of the state was not strict. Some party organizations were still lax in the effort to maintain discipline. A number of persons who should have been disciplined either were not disciplined or not appropriately disciplined.

The control committees on the various levels made many efforts to improve the quality of their control work and support the political tasks and party building. Compared to previous years, the inspection of party members who had violated the code of discipline and action upon letters of denunciation were carried out in a more urgent and positive manner. Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Quang Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Tuyen, Dac Lac, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Long An and other provinces examined and reached conclusions in 80 to 96.7 percent of the cases and incidents requiring action. The inspection committees on the various levels also inspected the maintenance of discipline by party organizations on the lower level, conducted financial inspections and helped basic organizations correctly implement the guidelines for taking disciplinary action against and correcting deviations in the collection of budget revenues and budget disbursements and the management and use of property.

Nearly 3,000 basic party organizations were inspected concerning their compliance with the resolutions and policies of the party and the laws of the state, thereby helping the party committee echelons to correctly evaluate the situation and rectify shortcomings. The control committees on the various levels also made many efforts to strengthen and train the corps of cadres of the sector and helped the party committee echelons resolve many complaints, improve the quality of the campaign to "establish procedures for maintaining discipline in the basic organizations of the party," struggled against negative phenomena and supported the issuance of party membership cards.

However, control work during the past year was also marked by shortcomings and failed to meet the requirements of the political task and party building. The quality of the action taken on letters of denunciation and complaints was not high. At a number of places, appropriate attention was not given to inspecting party members who had violated the code of discipline, inspecting disciplinary action taken by party organizations on the lower levels or auditing the finances of the party. The discovery of disciplinary infractions and preparations to help the party committee echelon deal with them were not prompt. Control work in a number of areas, important units and weak basic party organizations was not performed well and did not play a positive role in strengthening weak and deficient basic organizations. The abilities and professional skills of the corps of control cadres, especially on the district and basic levels, are still limited. The campaign to establish procedures for maintaining discipline within the party is only being carried out in a number of basic organizations that have favorable conditions; attention has not been given to broadening the campaign to average basic units, weak and deficient basic units and the party organizations at agencies and enterprises.

During the first months of 1982, the control committees on the various levels must concentrate the forces of the sector on supporting the party organization congresses on the various levels and the 5th National Congress, continue to fulfill their responsibility in combating negative phenomena and in the issuance of party membership cards, help the party committee echelons guide and organize the effort to establish procedures for maintaining discipline and make this campaign a widespread and uniform movement in all basic party organizations. The localities must closely link the guidance of the campaign with strengthening the control committees on the district, city and similar levels, build and train the corps of cadres who perform control work on the basic level, improve their management and educational activities, promptly discover and deal with party members who violate the discipline of the party and the laws of the state and effectively prevent such violations by party members.

7809

CSO: 4209/240

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

RESOLUTION ON COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION ISSUED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: " Council of Ministers Issues Resolution on Measures To Improve and Develop Communications and Transportation in 1981-1985"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has just issued a resolution on the measures to be taken to improve and develop communications and transportation in 1981-1985. After evaluating the efforts and weaknesses of the communications and transportation sector in the recent period, the resolution has this to say:

For the purpose of reorganizing the communications and transportation sector and strengthening it in every way, in order to satisfy the increasing needs of construction, production, national defense and security and to serve the standard of living, the Council of Ministers decides:

1. In order to shoulder its heavy task in the period of the 1981-1985 plan and in subsequent years, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation (MCT) must draft plans to develop a nationwide communications-transportation network in the direction of giving priority to development of sea and river transportation; developing the railroad transportation capacity; reorganizing the automobile transportation sector; and widely using rudimentary means of transportation, suitable for the ability to supply gasoline and oil, spare parts and tires.

2. As an immediate job to do, the MCT must urgently carry out the measures aimed at improving the operations of transportation sectors, increasing the effective use of means of transportation, raising the capacity of harbors and the transporting capacities of lines and major transshipment points and shortening the turnaround time of various means of transportation, particularly the following:

To raise the sense of responsibility of cadres, workers and civil servants in the transportation sector in regard to carrying out the plan and using the present material and technical base; to take many measures aimed at consolidating labor discipline in transportation enterprises, maintaining departure schedules and

safety in communications and transportation; to overcome negative phenomena at stations, terminals and ports and on regular routes.

To urgently normalize activities and to strengthen the capacity of the Port of Haiphong to let goods go through, first of all to improve loading and unloading and storage of goods. To apply the measure of concentrated withdrawal of goods to ensure withdrawal of at least 8,000 tons of goods per 24-hour period. To be able to do so, the MCT along with the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Supply, Food and Agriculture and other responsible organs must properly carry out the regulations of the Council of Ministers on the relations between the transportation organs and the goods-receiving organs. In addition, it must issue early documents to define the relationships among ports, stations and transportation enterprises in order to heighten the sense of responsibility in connection with considering and providing the means of transportation and to ensure loading-unloading time in accordance with its plan and transportation contracts.

To stress discipline in observing industrial standards in transporting and loading-unloading of goods so as to raise the rate of use of the means of transportation and labor productivity and to protect and to keep goods in good shape. To correctly follow the technical maintenance requirements and periodic repair schedules for the means of transportation.

To launch a socialist emulation movement in transportation enterprises and to popularize in time the experiences of progressive production units and enterprises.

3. Along with the above-mentioned measures, the MCT must submit to the Council of Ministers for consideration and decision the measures aimed at improving the management structure of the sector and the division of work and decentralization between the MCT and other ministries, provinces and municipalities. The transportation sectors (sea, river, railroad and automobile routes) must be organized in accordance with production and business management procedures, with economic accounting, to ensure fulfilling the transportation task and to secure accumulation for the state. There must be coordination between state-operated transportation and local transportation cooperatives.

4. The MCT is authorized to use part of the expenses on goods storage and bonuses awarded to good transportation and storage of goods to improve warehouses and yards and to buy industrial means and equipment so as to improve the conditions of loading-unloading of goods and storage and to further mechanize loading-unloading. The Ministry of Finance, along with the bank and Ministry of Foreign Trade, bears the responsibility for taking the lead in studying suitable rates of spending as bonuses and goods storage fees (including the ones paid in foreign currency) and providing the MCT with guidance for carrying them out.

5. The ministries, goods-receiving organs and provincial people's committees bear the responsibility for carrying out organizational and technical measures aimed at quickly releasing and properly maintaining the means of transportation by creating no backlog, nor causing damage to such means.
6. The Ministry of Engineering and Metals, MCT and localities must have plans for producing replacement parts in order to contribute to reducing imports and to actively strengthen repair service.
7. The MCT bears the responsibility for coordinating with the State Planning Commission and the ministries concerned a study of rational transportation plans for moving the most important goods by fully using the capacities of the river and coastal transportation sectors, reducing transportation costs and rationally using the warehouses and yards of major goods-receiving organs.
8. The MCT must have plans for using specialized cadres of college and vocational middle school levels, who have been trained for the right occupation in the country or abroad, in permanent positions in basic units and create favorable conditions to further raise their specialized and professional capabilities.
9. The Ministry of Labor, along with the MCT and Ministry of Finance, bears the responsibility for studying ways to improve the system of bonuses and piece-work wages with bonuses for the key occupations in the communications and transportation sector; the system of allowances for those who work on the sea, at remote road sections and under dangerous conditions; and the system of encouraging two-way goods transportation, saving of materials, fuels, etc. Firmly eliminate the across-the-board administrative practice and avoid doing business and losing money, which will become a burden for the state.
10. The State Planning Commission and the organs concerned must give priority to considering and deciding about the needs for invested capital, means of transportation, equipment and materials of the communications and transportation sector.

Then come the decisions specifically made for individual transportation sectors: sea, river, railroad and automobile transportation. Finally, the resolution says:

For the purpose of properly carrying out the above-mentioned measures to improve and develop communications and transportation, the Council of Ministers requests the goods-importing and -sending sectors and organs to uphold the sense of responsibility, to strive to effectively apply the transportation measures, to deliver and receive goods on a regular basis every day of the week and to increase the speed of withdrawing goods from sea and river ports and railroad stations, with particular attention being paid to withdrawing goods more effectively from the Port of Haiphong.

On the basis of this resolution, all provincial and municipal people's committees must strengthen leadership over the communications and transportation sectors in their localities, pay attention to raising their transporting capacities and actively assist the enterprises and work sites of the MCT.

The State Planning Commission and the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Supply, Finance, etc. bear the responsibility for implementing capital investment policies and satisfying the needs of the communications and transportation sector for means of transportation, equipment, spare parts, fuels, etc. in accordance with the spirit of this resolution.

The MCT, which is the key managing ministry for communications and transportation, must take the lead and discuss with other ministries and organs about organizing implementation of this resolution. Every quarter it is responsible for reporting to the Council of Ministers the state of implementing this resolution and suggesting any necessary motions.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING TRADE AND FINANCE

ECONOMY: PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS EXAMINED

Paris DOAN KET in French 27 Feb 82 pp 3,4

[Article by N.Q.: Vietnam's Economy at the Close of 1981]

[Text]

There is a Tex Avery animated cartoon that illustrates this now classic chestnut: a poor little guy is feeling his way along the walls of the darkest tunnel ever imagined. All of a sudden, he sees a light ahead, and he's sure it's the end of the tunnel. In fact, it is the headlight of a train bearing down on him. Here is an allegory worth some serious thought on the part of those who are fond of talking about that "light at the end of the tunnel." And so, it is only upon mature reflection that we dare, even so, to pose the question: "Is Vietnam's economy approaching the end of that dark tunnel?"

"Things Are Bad, but No Worse"

That was how Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach described Vietnam's economic position as 1981 drew to a close. It was a diplomatic way of expressing the general feeling of the people: we have gone so far down that the only way to go is up -- a statement you hear a lot these days -- but also a fairly elegant way of saying that in fact things are looking up. It is what emerges from the budget message Planning Minister Nguyen Lam delivered to the National Assembly last December, but it is also what you hear from travelers returning from Vietnam, and from homing foreign correspondents (see the articles by F. Nivolon in LE FIGARO and FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, January, 1982). Looking at Vietnam's "economic comeback" in 1981, we can single out four major features:

-- good harvests, thanks mainly to implementation of the new policy encouraging "finished products" ("khoán") as reported in DOAN KET, n° 309-310;

-- improvement in the balance of payments, thanks mainly to cutbacks in food imports and increased coal shipments (see Table I);

TABLE I. Figures shown are approximations, but they provide a fair picture of the overall trend. Note the very bad patch in 1979-80.

Millions of tons	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Food imports	0.85	1.30	1.50	1.70	1.00	0.30	0?
Coal exports	1.30	1.50	1.40	0.70	0.60	1.00	1.45?

-- fair-to-middling performance by the industrial sector, handicaped by lack of investment capital, raw materials, energy, and spare parts;

-- inadequate production of consumer goods to meet growing demand (this is no minor problem: we shall come back to it 1 -- because it is crucial to the long-term success of the "khoán" policy.

Banner Farm Crops

The 1981 harvest set a record of 15 million tons, which is a 600,000-ton gain over 1980 (see Table II). If the recovery continues, we can be feeding ourselves again in 1982. And as a matter of fact close scrutiny of the figures reveals other indicators suggesting that we are experiencing the start of a lasting improvement, attributable largely to implementation of the "khoán" policy.

TABLE II

Millions of tons	1980	1981	1982
Cereal grains	11.7	12.5	13?
Other food crops	2.7	2.5	3?

-- 1981's good harvest was achieved in spite of the bad weather and epidemics in some areas, and despite smaller supplies of fertilizer and seed available by comparison with the 1980 season;

-- although not so fertile, it was the North that brought in 900,000 tons more than in 1980, as against a 300,000-ton shortfall in the South. The shortage in the South can be laid to cutbacks in plantings (- 230,000 hectares, owing to a shortage of seed and fertilizer), but also to a "self-sufficiency reflex" among small farmers whom the authorities failed to motivate -- inadequate expansion of cooperatives, late or uncertain implementation of the "khoán" policy, over-low prices offered for their crops (1) to provide any incentive to produce more than the bare necessities for themselves (1). On the other hand, the surplus in the North does not reflect any increase in planting (practically every arable hectare is already exploited to the hilt), but is the result of an increase in productivity, no less, providing hard evidence as to the success of the "khoán" policy.

In short, implementation of the 'Khoán' policy has yielded good results in the North and, since the same causes produce the same effects, cannot fail to do likewise in the South. As the minister pointed out in his report, the "khoán" policy "has successfully roused the people from their lethargy, provided new incentives for increasing production, and encouraged the masses to work." It is not, however, a panacea (for a discussion of that point, see DOAN KET n° 309-310); and the issue is by no means settled at the ideological level.

Industry's Problems

Industry is a long way from any such encouraging record, but it must be admitted that it is laboring under severe handicaps (as are all under-developed countries, for that matter):

- lack of capital for necessary investments: a lack all the more painful in Vietnam, owing to the economic and financial blockade clamped upon it by the number-one banker on the planet, the United States);

- lack of hard currency to pay for raw materials, energy, machinery, etc.. On top of these chronic shortages, the country was hit in 1980 and 1981 by such bolt-from-the blue handicaps as the rise in crude oil prices (Vietnam gets its supplies mainly from Algeria, Libya, and the Soviet Union) and the cutoff in aid from most of the capitalist countries in the aftermath of the Cambodian affair;

- lack of infrastructures, particularly in the vital communications area: the bottlenecks in Haiphong harbor are notorious, but we could also cite the inadequacy of North-South communication arteries, which are already choked with travelers, and would be totally inadequate to such large-scale industrial trade as would be required by some of the grandiose but unrealistic projects called for under the last 5-year plan.

In the new 5-year plan, the drafters have apparently learned from experience and seem to be concentrating on short-term, practical projects which can be expanded to keep pace with the nation's growth: all the glossy prestige projects (the refineries, the petrochemical plants, etc.) have been scrapped; the only ones scheduled for completion are the Pha Lai thermal generating plant and the Bim Son cement plant. Even so, there are problems which Vietnam can hardly handle itself, and which go to show that no planning can do without a healthy dose of pragmatism. When the Pha Lai power plant is completed, it will feed power to all of the northern and central parts of the country -- but, since it is to be coal-fired, there will have to be a hard decision made between power consumption and coal exports (which right now bring in most of Vietnam's hard-currency revenues). As for the Bim Son cement plant, it will practically double the nation's output: but there will be the distribution problems, because, in order to be close to raw materials, the plant has been sited away

from any port facilities, in one of the regions where surface transport facilities are already strained to the utmost: between Hanoi and Vinh.

Foreign Trade

No modern country could possibly develop all by itself, and that is why we must regard the growth of Vietnam's foreign trade in 1981 as an encouraging sign. In this context, special emphasis should be laid on trade with the capitalist countries, since any improvement in this area constitutes a breach in the American blockade. The new 5-year plan calls for an increase of 30 percent, a goal which is by no means unrealistic in view of the latest developments:

- negotiations for coal exports to South Korea;

- deals with some western companies on specific contracts (British loans to install the turbines at Haiphong, the Germans' building a textile factory, FIAT providing supplies of machine-tools and maintenance equipment, etc.);

- development of import-export relations with the countries of Southeast Asia (Japan, Hongkong, Singapore...), but also with some western countries like France (the case of France is particularly spectacular, but perhaps not quite typical: an increase of 115 percent in exports and 92 percent in imports over the last 10 months!). However, the overall balance of trade still shows a deficit for Vietnam (see Table III).

	TABLE III				
(Millions U.S Dollars)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Exports	456	482	420	360	440
Imports	1,142	1,159	1,198	1,023	1,210

It should improve, though, thanks to the conjunction of three favorable factors:

- increased coal production (up 45 percent in 1982, which does not seem an unrealistic target, since that would constitute no more than a return to the 1977 level), so as to supply both industry and exports;

- start of production from an oil well (2) off Vung Tau, slated for 1983, with an estimated output of 2,500 barrels per day;

- lastly, a decline in food imports (which accounted for 70 percent of all imports from Singapore and 38 percent of all imports from France in the first half of 1981), thanks to a recovery in agriculture.

This is why, according to M Nguyen Co Thach, "the next 5-year plan must place the accent on agriculture, the consumer-goods industry (1) oil and energy sources, and then on exports and communications. These are the five priorities."

FOOTNOTES

- (1) We shall deal with the whole issue of consumer goods problems in depth in a later article.
- (2) This must be taken with a grain of salt, because Vietnamese oil is a little bit like the girls of Arles: the more you hear about the charming Arlésienne, the less you see of her.

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CS0: 4200/28

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL URGES PRACTICE OF ECONOMY IN CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: " Being Economical in Construction"]

[Text] Being economical in construction is an important part of the economy-practicing program of our party and state. For the building of the material and technical base of socialism, every year the state invests in the capital construction sector a large volume of labor, materials and capital. As to the major types of materials, this sector uses about one-third of the supplies of iron and steel, more than 50 percent of the lumber supply and a considerable volume of energy. Saving just 1 percent in construction means saving tens of millions of dong and hundreds of tons of materials. With the capital investment projected for this year, if the saving is 1 percent, the money saved will be twice the amount of capital invested in the Hanoi water supply project. The reason why the possibility of saving in the construction sector remains great is that there still is waste in all parts of the construction process.

The first part to which importance must be attached is drafting an investment plan to suit the ability to provide capital and materials and to improve effectiveness. Consequently, it is necessary to concentrate on the key tasks and projects and in-depth investment, to exploit most effectively the existing productive capabilities, to give priority to the projects that quickly bring about results and to firmly terminate or to reduce the ones that are not yet necessary or cannot be put in operation after completion of construction work. Recently many sectors and localities have gone in that direction. Hai Hung Province has temporarily stopped the construction of 20 projects considered not necessary yet in order to concentrate manpower and resources on the key construction projects of its own and of the central administration in the province. This is a rational way of using capital that will bring about early economic results. But there still are many sectors and localities which continue to plan their investment in such a way as to scatter their resources and not to concentrate on the major tasks, thus raising the number of partially-completed construction projects.

Doing well the jobs of selecting locations, planning, organizing production and supply of materials, building and assembling will create great possibilities of being economical. Planning construction projects (including construction and structure) has a lot to do with using manpower, materials and capital. A pencil stroke that is just 1 millimeter longer on the drawing can lead to a waste of tens of tons of cement and steel. Selecting a plan that is suitable for the capabilities and conditions to carry it out and allows the full use of local sources of materials and domestically available materials is a practical requirement of planning.

The possibility of being economical in the job of supplying materials to work sites can be achieved by doing work in shops, completing any work that can be done beforehand and making sure to deliver materials at the same time and in time, in the right quantities and with assured quality. There have been quite a few cases of transporting materials around and delivering at work sites materials that would not be used for a while or materials that would not meet quality standard, such as stone, sand and gravel containing 8-10 percent of foreign materials and broken and damaged bricks and tiles accounting for up to 20 percent of the quantities delivered. In order to overcome such negative phenomena and to reduce to the lowest level fuel and transportation expenses, a number of federations of enterprises dealing in stone, sand, gravel, bricks, tiles, potteries and ceramics have been distributing and decentralizing work on the basis of regions to serve the key projects. This is the kind of work that needs to be encouraged and extended.

Being economical in carrying out construction projects includes the effective use of machinery and means and a rational organization of labor at work sites. Do not let a single machine remain idle or be deprived of care and maintenance. Avoid sending to work sites a large work force all at once without making preparations for work areas, materials, tools and living quarters.

If economy is practiced in every job in the construction process, society will have more materials and capital; construction projects will be completed quickly, with low costs; the concept of collective ownership of workers and cadres, and the level of construction management, will be heightened.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BOGUS MILK PRODUCERS CAUGHT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Quang Vu in "Market Tale" Column: "Bogus Milk"]

[Text] By chance, I met with Ms M.--an old friend of mine--in Ton That Dam Street. She was carrying in her hand a bogus milk can bearing the "Mr Longevity" brand. She told me that after buying it and taking it home, she opened it and found that it contained only...a thick glue. She rushed back to the buying place at the open-air market but the milk selling woman had already vanished! So she lost 30 dong for nothing!

This story reminded me of two children whom I once met at the Phu Nhuan market and who were afterward detained for selling bogus milk. These two children used to peddle every day in the market. They told me that a man in his forties once called them in, selected and bought some safety pins and asked them:

--Do you want to buy canned milk?

Surprised, the two children looked at each other because they had never sold this kind of goods.

--Let me tell this to you, children. I have just bought from "IMEX" store four brand-new milk cans of "Mr Longevity" trademark. I am willing to sell them to you at the low price of 20 dong each. You can easily make a profit of 10 dong by reselling them at the price of 30 dong each!

--Why don't you, Uncle, sell them to some milk selling ladies on the sidewalks of Vo Di Nguy Street?--one of the two children asked.

--Those ladies have been making a big profit every day. I want to sell to you because I know that you make only a small profit from peddling.

The two children immediately took out their money to buy the four milk cans and thanked the "elderly" gentleman for his "kindness". Being the victims of this swindler, they went on cheating other people until their customers discovered that the milk cans contained only sand. They were then arrested.

It must be said, however, that the case of the abovementioned two children is very rare. Most of the bogus milk sellers in the streets and markets are agents or "professional" customers of installations which produce fake milk. Fake milk has been sold at the open-air market and has even found its way into duly registered sale counters. Standing in front of piles of milk cans, many people doubt whether these goods are genuine or false.

I was once led by the deputy commander of the First Precinct economic control unit into a warehouse to see dozens of cans of bogus milk confiscated in the 10th Ward of the 1st Precinct. This kind of milk was a gluey substance made of rice flour mixed with boiling water and the "Mr Longevity" and "Unification" state trademarks were affixed outside the cans. I picked up some milk cans, turned them about and peeled away the labels in a vain attempt to detect any "technical defect" on the part of the milk counterfeiters; but they looked exactly the same as the milk cans produced by state-operated factories. This is why many people who had been cheated repeatedly could not avoid buying bogus milk later on.

The deputy commander of the [economic control] unit explained it to me: Dishonest traders bought up used milk cans, pulled out their caps which had already been holed [by the users to pour out milk], filled the cans with glue or sand and then put on new tin caps. That is the way they mass-produced [bogus] milk cans.

One can infer, without much thinking about it, that the bogus milk producers have secured the effective help of unscrupulous handicraftsmen who have supplied them with can making equipment and that they have also been aided by clandestine printing houses specialized in making fake labels bearing the trademarks of state-operated milk factories.

Of late, the bogus milk manufactured by these counterfeiters looks exactly like true milk in regard to the degree of liquidity and color. The "victims" of this kind of milk have experienced stomach rumbles and diarrhea a few minutes after ingestion.

On our visit to some bogus milk producing installations recently discovered by the market control forces, we found that the lack of hygiene therein was unthinkable! They boiled milk in the same way as people boiled asphalt to pave roads. A barrel or tin cask was placed in the rear of the house, usually near a toilet or kitchen. After putting bad-quality powdered milk into the barrel or cask, they used firewood to boil it until it thickened. They added saccharine and a desiccating powder, mixed them up with the milk, poured the milk into empty cans, let it cool off and finally put on the tin caps. Each such barrel sufficed to fill hundreds of cans of bogus milk.

Groping our way on the trail of the bogus milk sellers, we uncovered a bogus milk producing installation on the first floor of house No 24, Nguyen Trai Street, where-from dishonest traders did not have enough time to remove their equipment. Ringleader Nguyen Quang Toan was put in jail, waiting for the day to answer for his crime before the law.

Clearly, there still remain places for counterfeiters of milk (and any other type of goods) to hide away and carry on their harmful activities. However, sooner or later, they will be uprooted and deservedly punished if each ward and neighborhood cell together with the people take joint action to watch their movements and to unmask them.

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CSO: 4209/229

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR REVIEWS 1981 ACTIVITIES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Feb 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Agricultural Sector Recapitulates 1981 Activities, Discusses Direction and Missions for 1982"]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture recently convened a conference in Hue (Binh Tri Thien) to recapitulate its 1981 work and discuss the direction and missions for 1982, while also reviewing a year of implementing Directive No 100 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat regarding the improvement of contracting-out in agriculture.

In 1981, due to the leadership of the Party Central Committee and the government and the great efforts of the peasants and the sectors serving agriculture a relatively comprehensive victory was won on the agricultural production front. Grain production surpassed the plan and animal husbandry and industrial crops increased considerably. The application of the mechanism of contracting-out final output to groups and individual workers, in accordance with Directive No 100 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat, created a motive force which gave rise to a seething motive force in the rural areas, stimulated the development of production, strengthened and perfected socialist production relations in agriculture, ensured balance among the three interests, gave rise to many new factors, and began to new progress in the rural areas.

In 1981 the national total grain output in terms of paddy amounted to 15.1 million tons, an increase of 700,000 tons (4.8 percent) over 1980, and was the greatest grain output ever. In the north the increase was 16.3 percent and in the south there was a decline of 3.3 percent. The average per-capita grain output was 280 kilograms.

With regard to animal husbandry, according to statistical data as of 1 October 1981, there were 10.45 million hogs, which surpassed the plan by 4.57 percent and was an increase of 4.56 percent over 1980. There was an increase of 1.84 percent in the north and 10.3 percent in the south.

Due to the initial application of technical advances with regard to breeding, feed, and methods of stock raising and the prevention and elimination of diseases, the quality of animal husbandry improved. The number of crossbred commercial hogs increased by 10 percent over 1980.

There were 2.376 million water buffaloes, an increase of 2.7 percent over the same period in 1980 and 2.5 percent over the plan norm. There were 1.161 million cattle, an increase of 6.3 percent over the same period in 1980 and 6 percent over the plan.

The other aspects of animal husbandry, such as poultry, rabbits, and bees, developed well. The industrial chicken-raising installations attained the plan and increased production over last year.

Building on the victory in agricultural production in 1981, in 1982 the national economic sector must attain the objectives approved by the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers. In grain production, the nation must attain an output of 16.5 million tons in terms of paddy, including 13.5 million tons of paddy and 3 million tons of subsidiary food crops in terms of paddy, an increase of 1.4 million tons over 1980.

We must attain an annual rice area of 5.738 million hectares and an average yield of 23 quintals and 50 kilograms per hectare. With regard to the fifth month-spring crop, we must attain an area of 1.659 million hectares, a yield of 26 quintals and 50 kilograms per hectare, and an output of 4.406 million tons. With regard to the summer-fall crop, we must attain an area of 727,000 hectares, a yield of 26 quintals and 40 kilograms per hectare, and an output of 1.922 million tons. With regard to the 10th month crop, we must attain an area of 3.352 million hectares, an average yield of 21 quintals and 40 kilograms per hectare, and an output of 7.172 million tons. With regard to subsidiary food crops we must, on an annual basis, plant 1.522 million hectares and attain an output of 3 million tons in terms of paddy. With regard to the various kinds of vegetables and legumes, we must endeavor to plant 393,000 hectares.

In order to ensure the attainment of the above-mentioned norms, in 1982 the national agricultural sector must do a good job of carrying out the basic tasks: expanding the area, increasing the number of growing seasons, planting the entire area, concentrating facilities to the proper degree, closely guiding the key area areas, creating and guiding increased-output areas, concentrating on promoting intensive cultivation and the increasing of rice yields in order to have high and stable yields, organizing and supplying technical materials, promptly serving production, doing a good job of implementing the production stimulation policies, and broadly applying, improving, and perfecting the contracting-out of output in the agricultural cooperatives. The principal emphasis in increasing the number of growing seasons will be on expanding the rice area in the Mekong Delta and concentrating on increasing the summer-fall crop in the south. Therefore, it is necessary to guide the application of advances in breeding, in the arrangement of the 10th month crop structure and in the cultivation system, in order to expand the two-rice-crop area.

The conference set aside much time for the representatives of the provinces, the production bases, and the sectors to discuss, and exchange experiences regarding, production in 1981, and to discuss measures for victoriously fulfilling the 1982 production plan and endeavoring to meet the basic requirements that have been set for agriculture in the 1980's: meeting the food needs of all of society and some

of the other needs, rapidly increasing the volume of agricultural products for export and raw materials for industry, and further strengthening the material-technical bases of agriculture.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED SOYBEAN PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Spring Soybeans"]

[Text] Each year, the agricultural areas within the country, depending upon their production conditions and soil type, can raise one or many crops of soybeans, with spring being the main production season.

The many favorable natural conditions that exist during the spring permit the expansion of the spring soybean season in the various agricultural areas to a greater degree than during the remaining seasons of the year. Soybeans are a dry-land crop that grows well as a result of the spring rains. The winter weather has passed and the weather is beginning to become warm; solar radiation gradually increases, which is suited to the soybean plant that grows well in high temperatures.

The many benefits of the soybean plant are being recognized by the various localities and production installations more with each passing day and production plans have been implemented that have positive, reliable norms.

During the 1981 spring soybean season, more land was under the cultivation of soybeans than ever before, some 21,000 hectares, 15,000 hectares of which were in the northern provinces. The 1982 production plan, which begins with the spring season, sets forth norms on the amount of area under cultivation and output that are twice as high as the previous spring season.

The provinces of the South have planted more than 4,000 hectares of spring soybeans, with the most being planted in the provinces of Hau Giang, Tien Giang, An Giang, Dong Thap, Kien Giang and so forth. In the northern provinces, Ha Son Binh is planting 1,000 hectares, Hoang Lien Son 4,000 hectares, Hanoi and Hai Hung 5,000 hectares and so forth. The localities that are beginning to plant soybeans have pilot project plans so that they can gain experience. The provinces in the Central Highlands have planted hundreds of hectares for seed production.

The spring season is the decisive season in the implementation of the plan for the entire year. This soybean season provides seed for the summer, fall and winter

seasons that is of higher quality than the soybeans held over from the previous year for use as seed.

In the various agricultural areas, there are many possibilities for expanding the amount of area under the cultivation of soybeans by means of suitable forms of farming (rotation cultivation, multicropping, companion cropping and intercropping), provided that a number of specific difficulties regarding natural conditions are overcome and the minimum necessary material-technical bases are created. In the mountains and midlands of the North, there are 150,000 to 160,000 hectares lying fallow; the winter-spring season can be used to increase soybean production on the majority of this land. The Red River Delta once raised many spring soybeans but the amount of area under cultivation was reduced and soybeans were replaced with grain crops; recently, soybean production has been restored and can be rapidly expanded.

In the provinces in Nam Bo, there are nearly 2 million hectares that are transplanted with one 10th month rice crop and 300,000 hectares of floating rice that can be used to raise a crop of soybeans after the 10th month rice harvest; however, it is necessary to build fields, primarily water conservancy projects to retain water for the dry season.

In the Mekong River Delta, where there are 580,000 hectares of two rice crop fields, spring-summer soybeans can be interplanted between the winter-spring rice crop and the summer-fall rice crop on 400,000 hectares, provided that short-term varieties of winter-spring rice are transplanted and the soybeans are sown at the start of February so that summer-fall rice can be sown on schedule following the soybean harvest. In addition, there are millions of hectares of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops that can be interplanted with soybeans until the tops of the plants block the sunlight from the soybeans; such soybeans can produce rather high yields, although these yields are inferior to the yields of soybeans raised by themselves.

The various localities should try to raise one crop of soybeans each year by means of suitable farming methods in order to increase the supply of valuable products and improve and nourish the soil.

Soybeans are a crop that is relatively easy to raise but which requires a number of necessary technical measures. Planting during the proper season is the most important measure in insuring the safe development of soybeans, a stable harvest, a rather high yield and no interference with the following production season. The planting of spring soybeans in the various regions of the country should conclude no later than the start of March. If planted later, soybeans will most likely flower during the dry season, during the season of hot western winds (in the northern provinces) and heavy rains will more than likely occur at the time of harvest.

Soybeans are quite susceptible to pests and must be protected by means of effective, integrated measures of prevention and control. Cultivation, fertilization, irrigation and so forth must also be carried out fully and promptly.

Policies and regulations that provide incentive for the production of soybeans must be fully considered (from the instruments of production to prices, purchases, marketing and so forth). The final product contract with laborers must be widely used in forms and to degrees consistent with the specific conditions of each area.

Many provinces have either begun to produce or expanded the production of soybeans. As is the case with other crops, soybean production must be closely organized and guided and the policies providing incentive for the production of soybeans must be fully implemented.

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AGRICULTURE

SOUTHERN CROP STATISTICS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Article: "The Winter-Spring Rice in the Southern Provinces Is Growing Quite Well; An Giang Exceeds Its Plan Quota on the Amount of Area Under Cultivation by 9.3 Percent; the Cultivation of Vegetables, Subsidiary Food Crops and Annual Industrial Crops Has Increased by More than 25,000 Hectares"]

[Text] As of 5 February, the provinces from Thuan Hai southward had transplanted 329,549 hectares of winter-spring rice, 78.7 percent of their plan quota and 95.8 percent of the amount of land that had been transplanted by this time last year. The provinces of the Mekong River Delta, although encountering difficulties due to the slowly receding water, have increased the rate of transplanting and completed 82 percent of their plan quota. Some provinces have virtually completed their transplanting: An Giang, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Dong Thap and Thuan Hai; farmers have made full use of land to also transplant late winter-spring rice. An Giang Province, which has the largest amount of area under the cultivation of winter-spring rice, has transplanted 87,438 hectares, 9.3 percent more than planned.

The winter-spring rice is growing well; many places have intensified their effort to cultivate rice, spray pesticides, control pests and diseases and combat early season drought. Tien Giang has prepared enough fertilizer for all of the rice it has transplanted.

Compared to the same time last year, the amount of area that has been planted with vegetables, subsidiary food crops and annual industrial crops during this winter-spring season has increased by more than 25,300 hectares. Significant increases have been made in the cultivation of the primary crops: corn cultivation has increased by 2,734 hectares; cassava cultivation has increased by 3,414 hectares; the cultivation of vegetables and beans has increased by nearly 11,000 hectares; the cultivation of peanuts has increased by 3,000 hectares; the cultivation of soybeans has increased by 2,633 hectares and the cultivation of tobacco has increased by 1,769 hectares; the amount of area under the cultivation of kaoliang, sweet potatoes and sugarcane is less than it was this time last year.

The provinces from Thuan Hai southward have harvested more than 1,427,000 hectares of 10th month rice, 80.5 percent of the area planted. The provinces of eastern Nam Bo and Thuan Hai have completed their harvesting. The provinces of the Mekong River Delta are continuing to harvest their remaining late 10th month rice crops.

AGRICULTURE

SUGGESTIONS MADE ABOUT SUGAR CANE, SUGAR PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Feb 82 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column by Huong Trong of Hanoi: "Production and Purchase of Sugar Cane"]

[Text] The sugar refineries in 1981 reached low planned targets because they had not been able to purchase enough sugar cane. In the Van Diem sugar cane-growing zone, where in some year more than 100,000 tons of sugar cane had been purchased, only 50,000 tons were purchased last year. A similar situation existed in other zones. At the conference to review the work in 1981 of the food industry (units in the North), many representatives of the sugar cane-sugar sector requested that the state management cover only prices of sugar and not prices of sugar cane. Management of the prices of sugar cane should be entrusted to the Food Industry Ministry. Sugar cane purchase plans should be entrusted to refineries. Since sugar cane is a fresh product, its prices vary at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of a season; prices of sugar cane grown on hills and in alluvial soil also vary. There should be a price support policy applicable to sugar cane-growing zones at the time they buy grain from the state. The policy of exchanging sugar cane for sugar, as an immediate goal, is still beneficial for both sides, but it must be placed under strict management and mainly involve sugar cane produced in the 5-percent land, by troops or outside of sugar cane-growing zones; also sugar should continue to be sold to the provinces and districts that have sugar cane in appropriate amounts so as to encourage cadres to strengthen leadership over extending sugar cane-growing. Sugar refineries should continue to receive fertilizers and insecticide so as to actively provide them to sugar cane growers to allow them to take care of their crop in time. In the case the state cannot maintain balance in terms of grain and materials for the sugar cane-purchasing plan, it should leave the refineries some quantities of sugar for them to maintain balance by themselves. Scientific and technical organs must help local areas to introduce scientific and technical progress to sugar cane growing in order to raise sugar cane yields and to increase output. Planning for sugar cane-growing zones should continue to stabilize the supply of raw materials to refineries. Right now a quantity of coal deemed necessary should be put aside for production of bricks to be used to make bridges and to repair roads for the transportation of sugar cane by the cooperatives.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

1981 SALTWATER FISH CATCH--In the face of many difficulties in connection with materials and fuels (gas and oil supply was reduced by one-third as compared with 1980; lumber supply was only one-half of what the plan called for), signing product contracts and awarding bonuses were important factors that helped the marine products sector to overfulfill the 1981 plan with a total saltwater fish catch of more than 419,700 tons, purchases of saltwater fish amounting to 168,490 tons and exports surpassing the plan goal by 16.85 percent. The quality of marine products of all kinds was higher. The marine products sector is continuing to extend paying piece-work wages and product wages and awarding bonuses to localities and fish-catching and production and processing installations. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 1] 5598

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

LANG SON OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON UNLAWFUL ALCOHOL-MAKING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Criticism Accepted column by Nguyen Minh Quat, deputy chairman, Lang Son Provincial People's Committee: "About the Article, 'Unlawful Distillation of Alcohol in Lang Son'"]

[Text] In the NHAN DAN issue of 21 November 1981 (From Readers' Letters column) there was an article criticizing Lang Son about the situation of unlawful distillation of alcohol. We find that everything the article wrote about is totally correct. The Lang Son Provincial VCP and People's Committees have instructed all party committee echelons and administrations in the province to attach special importance to propaganda and education aimed at making the people through understanding fight the habit of using grain to make alcohol in an indiscriminating manner and at the same time to take administrative measures to prevent unlawful distillation of alcohol. In districts and cities, the commercial sector has strengthened management of the alcohol market, resorted to control and applied the form of imposing fines and confiscating the means of distillation against those who have long been specialized in distilling alcohol for unlawful business.

We have also instructed the organs, enterprises, state forests, state farms, cooperatives and units of the armed forces in the province to be exemplary in correctly implementing the state and government policies about prohibiting wasteful entertaining and consumption of food at conferences, congresses and receptions. In rural areas, particularly in the Meo highland and border areas, along with stepping up the three revolutions, we have been actively promoting the implementation of the party and government directives on weddings, funerals, etc.

In addition to the above-mentioned measures, our Provincial People's Committee tries to organize production and distillation of alcohol with different kinds of local raw materials and economical use of the latter so as to partially satisfy the people's need for consumer goods.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

PROFITEERING ON MEKONG DELTA BUSES DENOUNCED

Can Tho HAU GIANG in Vietnamese 18 Jan 82 p 8

[Article by Nam Phong: "A New Spirit"]

[Text] With the approach of Tet, people travel more and the volume of passengers on the bus routes increases beyond the normal levels. However, during the past year the communications and transportation sector took steps to rectify its organization and at the same time augmented its Tet service plan, so in general the people's travel was ensured. Although passengers on such long-range routes as the Can Tho-Ho Chi Minh City route had to wait because of the limited number of buses, order at the bus stations has helped put the people at ease. There, in addition to organizing the orderly selling of tickets steps have been taken to control collusion and blackmarketing in tickets (although thievery has not been completely eliminated), etc. On such medium-range routes as the Can Tho-Soc Trang, Can Tho-Cai Tac and Phung Hiep, etc., although there are occasionally slight increases in prices, in general travel is easy. It may be said that that is essentially the result of good organization at the stations.

However, a considerable number of people complain that on a few routes the bus drivers give the passengers a hard time. A friend of mine who had just returned from Thot Not angrily said that as soon as the bus left the station the passengers began to be "packed in like sardines." The driver stopped to pick up everyone waiting along the road, without regard to how many seats there were. The assistant drivers forced the passengers to crowd together in order to "pack in" more passengers. When they could pack in no more, passengers were allowed to stand on the steps at the rear of the bus. If someone complained that it was too crowded, the bus personnel would say that gasoline was too expensive or that the cost of living was high, and that the passengers should "be sympathetic." Most vexations was when they asked for two or three dong more than the regular price of 10 dong. If anyone refused to pay their "price" they would say "if you aren't willing to pay, get off," but the passengers had to pay because they wanted to reach their destination and could hardly get off the bus en route.

On the Can Tho-Long My route were subjected to another kind of abuse: they were not only "packed like sardines" in the bus but had to sit on the roof (some people volunteered to sit on the roof so they could get some air). Everyone knows the road from Kinh Cung to Long My and Vi Thanh. Although some repairs have been made, there are still segments with many "potholes" and "water buffalo holes."

Vehicles travelling on it sway to and fro, and it is very dangerous when vehicles move over to the side of the road when passing each other. Last year several accidents and fatalities occurred on that road. Furthermore, in the case of "packed like sardines" buses, the passengers usually must get off the bus before it reaches the control point, walk past the control point (more than 1,000 meters) to a "safe" place (beyond the surveillance of the control point) before getting back on the bus and continuing their journey. I once witnessed such an incident in which a bus left behind three or four passengers who walked too slowly.

Everyone agrees that such incidents occur. Some people think that all buses operate in such an "unconscionable" way, but others say that it is necessary to differentiate among them. Perhaps the "insects" among them should think about what they are doing and stop "annoying" the passenger bus circles, who are part of the glorious working class. How could they sell their honor for money and cut off sentimental ties with the people? Our people's tradition is "loving others as if they were loved ones" and "if you fall I'll help you up." Solidarity, and mutual assistance are the righteous path, and we cannot for the sake of money detach ourselves from the fine cultural tradition of our people.

Spring and the new year have arrived. I hope that the old will be buried and that the workers of the communications and transportation sector will have a fine new spirit.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PARENTS VOICE CONCERN ABOUT CLANDESTINE BALLROOMS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Le Huu Can, 90 Hung Vuong Street, Fifth Precinct, in "Saigon People's Forum" Column: "It Is Urgently Necessary to Check Clandestine Dancing Parties and Unwholesome Activities During Year-end Merrymakings"]

[Text] Since a few days, as soon as he came home from school, my eldest son Hai would throw his textbooks and writing pads onto the table and begin to step forward and backward and to swing to the right and left, swaying his head and neck and wriggling his arms and legs. On seeing that, I asked him:

--What a strange way of dancing? When back home, you are supposed to review your lessons and do your homework first and then to help with the house chores.

--Do you know, Dad, that I have just received an invitation card from some friends of mine who will throw a dancing party in a couple of days? I have to practice to become lissome enough lest I should appear clumsy at the dancing party. How can people bear the sight of anyone who dances like a fat duck?

--Oh! I can hardly agree with you there! If you want to dance, listen to music or participate in any entertainment together with your friends, the best way is to go to some club or cultural center instead of dimly lit rooms where people have alcoholic drinks, behave wildly and will likely get into a lot of troubles!

--You are a teacher but you do not keep up with the times!

--Just because I am a teacher, I want you to be a student who sets good examples by behaving wisely according to ethics.

From now on to the Tet holidays, there will be many types of entertainment but I think that no matter where they take place—at home or in public agencies, schools, enterprises and cultural installations--, all entertainments must be completely wholesome, joyful and beneficial to the development of the new man. In my humble opinion, the youths' and students' habit of inviting one another to dimly lit clandestine ballrooms to hit the bottle is utterly unhealthy. I have overheard the lads whisper to each other that the estimated

"modest overall charge" for admission into a ballroom would come up to 50 dong per head. This type of entertainment is thus not only unwholesome but also causes people to "throw money down the drain" very unreasonably. Some friends of mine who work with the municipal music institute have also expressed concern about the fact that a number of male and female students are talking about pooling money to organize dancing parties and inviting and entertaining friends on the occasion of the forthcoming Tet holidays. This tendency must be checked immediately at a time when schools are launching a movement to educate students politically, ideologically and ethically. Who knows where clandestine dancing parties will lead our youngsters to? First of all, they will have to try to get money. This need will probably lead them to vices such as cheating their parents, selling their personal property and, worse still, theft. Secondly, if dancing parties are allowed to mushroom, they will make it very difficult to instill ethics into students and youths.

In my opinion, public agencies and responsible persons—first and foremost, neighborhood cells steering committees and the public security forces in each sector—must strictly enforce law and constantly keep in touch with the situation within the sphere of their competence in order to issue warnings and to stop the bad habit of organizing clandestine dancing parties and other unwholesome activities contrary to our cultural standard. On their part, parents must advise their youngsters and pay attention to their activities on the occasion of the year-end rejoicings and must be determined to prevent the youths from squandering money and succumbing to the temptation of depraved "entertainments".

We wish to inform the responsible circles that we are deeply concerned about our youngsters on the occasion of the year-end and new-year festivals.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

ILLICIT CULTURAL MARKET IN HO CHI MINH CITY DECRIED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Jan 82 pp 1,6

[Article by Tran Quang Thinh: "On the Private Cultural Products' Market"]

[Text] Black market calendars ...

On the morning of 17 January, the 23d day of the 12th lunar month, at the cultural products market along Le Loi Street there suddenly appeared a "new product," a small book a same size as a student's notebook. On the cover there were the mimeographed words "1982 Nham Tuat Calendar," in very bold lettering. They were intermingled with legal calendars, handbooks, etc.

A customer asked, "How much for a calendar?" The salesgirl answered immediately, "Twenty-five dong!"

What kind of calendar was it? Where did it come from? Why was it so expensive? Only when I picked up a calendar and looked at it did I discover what it was. The inside pages were also mimeographed. On each line, opposite the solar and lunar dates, there were listed things that were taboo on that day -- such as taking long trips -- or whether the day would be good for roofing houses, whether there would be an earthquake, etc. On the first page there was an introduction by a "group of authors" who had "researched" the bad days and good days for each task. That was absurd and brazen. Such absurdities and deceptions, which were featured in astrology books and fortunetelling books before the liberation, were buried along with the old regime. I was surprised that they have continued to exist to this day, and were furtively showing up on the cultural products market during the busy Tet period, in hopes of deceiving backward, credulous people. And who dares say that the dishonest "hustlers" hiding in those dark shadows only want to make a profit, when they spread falsehoods among the people and tell them when to do something or not to do something?

On Hai Thuong Lan Ong Street, which leads to the Binh Tay market, there was originally a segment of the street extending from the Phan Ban alley to the Kim Bien market was set aside for people who write Tet scrolls. After passing by that segment an alert person is sure to see another market: the buying and selling of Hong Kong and Taiwanese calendars. Such books, dealing with palm reading, physiognomy, fortunetelling based on warts, hair, whiskers, chicken

feet, etc., have been translated into Vietnamese in Saigon by "translators" who arbitrarily edited the books and styled themselves veteran "soothsayers." Is it necessary to mention the harm done by similar "cultural products" to our enterprise of building a new culture and a new man?

Another kind of calendar, no less dangerous, has appeared on the outdoors markets, not at the calendar markets but at the radio, TV, and cassette markets in the Co Cu area of Precinct 1. They are decadent monthly calendars with photographs of girls baring their breasts and buttocks, and there are even some photographs of women as if they were in the time of Eve. Such calendars are sold under the table at prices of 700 to 800 dong each. Hanging outside the stands are calendars with the inviting smiles of pretty girls, but they are more proper.

Anti-educational... souvenirs

If the anti-cultural nature of the above-mentioned poisonous Tet goods is readily apparent, there are also many other kinds of "cultural products" which are foreign to the socialist way of life but are not easy to recognize and distinguish. They are even accepted and sold openly. In front of the Municipal Post Office and a number of precinct post offices, along Le Loi Street, and in many stationery stores customers are "dazzled" by hundreds and thousands of Tet greeting cards. In addition to wholesome cards displayed attractively and elegantly there are a number of postcards in all styles and sizes, which were recently "imported" from capitalist countries, put out for sale after being hidden since the revolution, or recently manufactured. Perhaps that is a sphere with which the cultural sector has not been concerned and in which it has allowed "freedom to produce" and "freedom to display and sell." Mistaken, outmoded viewpoints regarding happiness and wealth, and sentiments heavily characterized by individualism and weakness have an opportunity to be expressed in many kinds of cards. Who is served by red cards with gold lettering and a picture of a "ship of commerce," with greetings of "a small investment brings big profits" and "you can't get rich if you're not in commerce." Why do the cards with young girls sitting dreamily under a tree mean? And there were many other meaningless, stereotyped scenes on the cards.

Along Le Loi Street and other streets where souvenirs are sold, there are many extremely strange items. As for the anti-education aspect, people allow children to act like adults. Images of teenagers dressed scantily and with exposed shoulders hugging and kissing one another, fondling one another etc., are also a subject that is carefully exploited! There are large paintings in one color mixed with phosphorous. There are small ones in glass frames. In one store, there is even a plaster statue of two young people intertwined in a position that would certainly make many women blush.

Also along Le Loi Street there is a row of new Tet cultural products stands that have just been erected. There I encountered many stands which made wooden plaques. It is regrettable that such skill would be used to make products with backward, trite contents. They bore the characters "happiness together" (for weddings) or scenes of "the official is promoted, kowtows before ancestral altar," "going to meet the bride, with the bound pig carried

in front and the sedan chair following behind," and "the phoenix and the dragon join together, beauty and lust are united." One plaque that sells well is carved with the characters "happiness, wealth, and longevity." Those are outmoded greetings. Now it is sufficient to wish one another long life, and it is not necessary to wish that one another is promoted or has many children.

The state culture sector has met the needs of the city's people for Tet cultural goods by providing millions of calendars and pictures with attractive scenes of our country, parallel Tet greetings, red banners, Tet greeting cards and postcards, scrolls, statutes, ornamental bamboo blinds, etc. But it is clear that we cannot allow the private cultural products market in the vestiges of the decadent, backward culture to continue to exist so that it can continue to surreptitiously sabotage and erode the morale of the city's people.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Đình An [NGUYEENX DINHF AN]

*Head of the Culture and Information Service, Quang Nam-Danang Province; his Lunar New Years comments appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 1, Jan 82 p 24)

Bùi Đình Anh [BUIF DDINHF ANH]

Deputy chief of the Forest Industry Department, Industry of Forestry; is shown as the signer of a listing of commercially usable types of trees published as an attachment to Decision No 2198 of the Ministry of Forestry dated 26 November 1977; a copy of both the decision and the listing are published in the cited monograph. (Hanoi NHUNG QUY DINH CO BAN CUA NHA NUOC VE LAM NGHIEP, Su That, 1978, pp 249-269)

Lý Thái Bảo [LYS THAIS BAOR]

*Acting secretary general of the Motion Picture Association; his Lunar New Years comments appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 1, Jan 82 p 18)

Nguyễn Văn CA [NGUYEENX VAWN CA], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Director of the 804th National Defense Enterprise, Rear Services General Department; his article "Improving the Management System of National Defense Enterprises" appeared in the cited source. (GUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Feb 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Mạnh Cầm [NGUYEENX MANHJ CAAMP]

*Vice minister of foreign trade; on 9 Feb 82 he attended the arrival of a Bulgarian government economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 1)

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 9 Feb 82 he attended the arrival of a Bulgarian government economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 1)

Phạm Nhũ Đồng [PHAMJ NHUW CUWOWNG]

Editor-in-chief of the philosophy journal TRIET HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TRIET HOC No 4, Oct-Dec 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Diên [NGUYEENX VAWN ZIEENJ]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; recently he visited the Song Da hydroelectric work site during the Lunar New Years season. (LAO DONG 4 Feb 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Tấn Diệp [NGUYEENX TAANS ZIEEPJ] Senior Colonel

Deputy commander, Ho Chi Minh City Armed Forces; on 22 Dec 81 he attended a wreath-laying ceremony for the war dead of Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Dec 81 p 1)

Vũ Đình [VUX DINHJ]

Standing member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; recently he visited the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power site during the Lunar New Years season. (LAO DONG 4 Feb 82 p 2)

Lê Quang Đồng [LEE QUANG DOONGF]

*Head of the Culture and Information Service, Tien Giang Province; his Lunar New Year comments appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 1, Jan 82 p 24)

Đỗ Trọng Giang [DOOX TRONGJ GIANG]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; recently he visited military units in Lai Chau Province during the Lunar New Years season. (LAO DONG 4 Feb 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Năng Hách [NGUYEENX NAWNG HACHS]

Vice chairman of the Economic and Finance Board of the Premier's Office [Pho Chu Nhim Van Phong Kinh Te-Tai Chinh Thu Tuong Phyl]; is listed as the signer of provisional regulations on the use of wood promulgated along with Council of Ministers Decree No 10-CP, dated 26 April 1960, on economizing wood; a copy of both the decree and the regulations are published in the cited monograph. (Hanoi NHUNG QUY DINH CO BAN CUA NHA NUOC VE LAM NGHIEP, Su That, 1978, pp 259-270)

Lý Hòa [LYS HOAF]

President of Ho Chi Minh City University; on 22 Dec 81 he attended the signing of an agreement for cooperation between Ho Chi Minh University and Leningrad University. (No Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Dec 81 p 1)

Phạm Hoàn [PHAMJ HOANHF]

Deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Ninh Province; chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Ninh Province; his article on economic developments in his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Hợp [NGUYEENX VAWN HOWPJ]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Dan Phuong District, Hanoi; his article "Solving the Clothing Problem" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 82 p 3)

Lê Khai [LEE KHAI]

*Head of the Culture and Information Service, Binh Tri Thien Province; his Lunar New Years comments appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 1, Jan 82 p 23)

Phạm Công Khanh [PHAMJ COONG KHANH]

Member of the Secretariat of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; recently he participated in Lunar New Years visits to military units in Ha Tuyen Province. (TIEN PHONG 2-8 Feb 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Kiêu [NGUYEENX VAWN KIEEUF]

Head of the Mass Culture Department; his Lunar New Years comments appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 1, Jan 82 p 20)

Đặng Thị Kim [DUWOWNGF THIJ KIM]

*Head of the Civil Proselytizing Department of the VCP Committee, Lang Son Province; recently she participated in Lunar New Years visits to military units in her province. (DAI DOAN KET 7 Feb 82 p 3)

Hà Kinh [HAF KINHR]

Head of the Culture and Information Service, Ha Son Binh Province; his Lunar New Year comments appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 1, Jan 82 p 22)

Bùi Phan Kỳ [BUIF PHAN KYF], Senior Colonel

Of the Advanced Military Academy; his article on the soldier as the guardian of the Fatherland appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 2)

Lưu Thị Phụng Mai [LUWU THIJ PHYWOWNG MAI]

*Vice minister of Food Industry; on 10 Feb 82 she attended a conference in Hanoi with a Bulgarian economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 82 p 1)

Phan Thị Minh [PHAN THIJ MINH]

Vice president of the Ho Chi Minh City Women's Association; on 22 Dec 81 she attended a photo exhibit of Bulgarian women today. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Dec 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Nghinh [NGUYEENX VAWN NGHINH] aka Nguyễn Hùng [NGUYEENX HUNGF], deceased

Born on 7 May 1911; member of the Vietnam Communist Party; former head of the Cultural Sector Materials Supply Corporation; he died following a period of serious illness on 11 Feb 82. (NHAN DAN 12 Feb 82 p 4)

Cầm Ngươn [CAAMF NCOAN]

Vice chairman of the National Assembly; chairman of the People's Committee, Son La Province; recently he visited military units in his province during the Lunar New Years season. (LAO DONG 4 Feb 82 p 2)

Lê Văn Nguyễn [LEE VAWN NGUYEENJ]

*Deputy head of the Agricultural Science Institute; his article "Changes in Management of the Scientific and Technological Apparatus" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Feb 82 p 3)

Giăng A Páo [GIANGF A PAOS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Lai Chau Province; recently he visited military units in his province during the Lunar New Years season. (LAO DONG 4 Feb 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Minh Quát [NGUYEENX MINH QUAATS]

*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Lang Son Province; his response to criticism of illegal liquor distilleries in his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Feb 82 p 2)

Chế Viết Tấn [CHEES VIEETS TAANS]

Vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; vice chairman of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 9 Feb 82 he attended the arrival of a Bulgarian government economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 1)

Lê Thanh [LEE THANH], Major General

Deputy commander of the 7th Military Region; on 22 Dec 81 he attended a wreath-laying ceremony for the war dead of Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Dec 81 p 1)

Lê Đức Thịnh [LEE DUWCS THINHJ]

*Vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; *vice chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Lao-Vietnam Committee for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation; on 11 Feb 82 he attended the arrival of the Lao Subcommittee of the Committee. (NHAN DAN 12 Feb 82 p 1)

Hoàng Tinh [HOANGF TINH]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lai Chau Province; recently he visited military units in his province during the Lunar New Years season. (LAO DONG 4 Feb 82 p 2)

Lê Minh Tuấn [LEE MINH TUAAN], Senior Colonel

SRV Military Attache in Laos; on 10 Feb 82 he attended the arrival of Soviet Marshal Ogarkov in Vientiane. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 82 p 4)

Bùi Thanh Vân [BUIF THANH VAAN], *Major General

*Deputy commander, 7th Military Region; on 22 Dec 81 he attended sports activities in the 7th Military Region. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Dec 81 p 6)

Lê Văn Vi [LEE VAWN VIJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nam Thanh District, Hau Hung Province; his interview on coordinating defense and economic activities appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Tấn Vinh [NGUYEENX TAATS VINH], aka Hồng Dương [HOONGF ZUWOWNG]
deceased

Born in 1928; reporter for the Youth Union newspaper TIEN PHONG; he died following a seizure on 9 Feb 82. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Thế Vinh [NGUYEENX THEES VINHJ]

*Publisher of the Catholic newspaper CHINH NGHIA; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (CHINH NGHIA 7 Feb 82 p 1)

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